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Pyongyang Citizens Welcome Delegation of S. Vietnamese Nat'l Liberation Front

PYONGYANG, Nov. 15 (KCNA)–Pyongyang citizens held a mass meeting on Nov. 14 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre to welcome the visiting delegation of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

The auditorium of the theatre was packed by working people of the city.

On the platform were Hong Myung Hi, Li Joo Yun, Ha Ang Chun and other leaders of the Party, Government organs and social organizations and men of science, artists and journalists, together with all the members of the delegation, headed by Nguyen Van Hieu, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

Paik Nam Woon, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Standing Committee member of the Korean National Peace Committee, and delegation leader Nguyen Van Hieu made speeches at the meeting.

Stressing the need of firm solidarity with the South Vietnamese people who are heroically fighting for their national liberation and peaceful unification of their fatherland against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and Ngo Dinh Diem clique, Paik Nam Woon said as follows:

"Eight years have already passed since hostilities were stopped by the conclusion of the Geneva Armistice Agreement, but unification of Vietnam is not yet realized. The situation in South Vietnam is deteriorating because of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

"The struggle of the South Vietnamese people for national liberation is a just struggle, as they are rising up against the fascist policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Ngo Dinh Diem's despotism.

"Whatever wily machinations they may hatch, the U.S. imperialists will never be able to subjugate the brave South Vietnamese people who are experienced and armed with their revolutionary spirits in the course of their long revolutionary struggle. They have stood up with arms against their enemy to safeguard their living rights, to win national liberation and unification of their fatherland."

Referring to the significance of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front and to its achievements, and emphasizing that the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front is a great victory won by the heroic South Vietnamese people in their struggle against the enemy, he continued:

"U.S. imperialism is the hateful common enemy of both the Korean and Vietnamese peoples. We strongly denounce the U.S. aggressive policy on South Vietnam, and at the same time regard the achievements attained by the South Vietnamese people as our own."

Paik Nam Woon, vice-president, pointing out the fact that the U.S. imperialists are strengthening oppressive measures against the South Korean people in order to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea and to promote the successful conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Talks," underlined the fact that these U.S. plots of aggression are the main obstacle to the unification of Korea and pose a menace to the peace of Korea and the Far East.

Referring to the Sino-India border dispute, the Cuban issue, he continued:

"In view of the situation, all the peoples of the world must further strengthen their vigilance against the war-like adventures of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and further develop our struggle against imperialism and for the defense of peace and national independence.

"The Korean people, who are firmly united with the South Vietnamese people as they were in the past, will fight more vigorously for the defense of national independence and the peace of Asia against the aggressive war machination of the U.S. imperialists in future."

Nguyen Van Hieu stressed in his speech that both the Korean and Vietnamese peoples, who were placed in the same condition of national division, should fight against their common enemy, the bellicose U.S. aggressive imperialism.

He continued:

"A large-scale war in South Vietnam undertaken by the U.S. imperialists are expanding day by day. The situation in Indochina, East Asia and in the world is becoming tense because of the U.S. endeavors to maintain their colonial rule in South Vietnam at the bayonet point.

"But all the South Vietnamese people, together with all the peace-loving peoples of the world, will cut off the blood-stained hands of the imperialists and never give up their armed struggle so long as our lives and human rights are trampled down under their feet.

"The South Vietnamese National Front will support the stubborn struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. aggressors and the military regime. At the same time we heartily support the just proposal for immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, a proposal made by the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the DPRK, headed by respected Kim Il Sung."

He concluded his speech by saying as follows:

"We believe firmly that the fraternal Korean people always stand with us and form a common front against our enemy and that they will act in a spirit of cooperation."

Agreement on Cooperation in Broadcasting Signed Between Korea and United Arab Republic

CAIRO, Nov.–15 An agreement on mutual cooperation in the field of radio and television broadcasting was signed in Cairo on November 12 between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Radio and Television Broadcasting Station of the United Arab Republic, according to information obtained from Cairo.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Korean side by Pak Yung, Korean Consul-General in the United Arab Republic, and, on behalf of the United Arab Republic side by Hamed, director of the Central Broadcasting Organization of the United Arab Republic.

Under the agreement, the two countries will regularly exchange broadcasting materials on politics, economy, science, culture and arts, exchange music-recorded tapes and will organise special music and other programs on the national holiday of the other side.

The two sides will also dispatch their workers to each other's country to acquaint themselves with the people's life and for news coverage.

Editorial

We Wholeheartedly Support Unification Proposal Put Forward by Premier Kim Il Sung at 1st Session of 3rd SPA

(1)

Premier Kim Il Sung again made clear the stand, principle and proposal of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic for Korea's unification at the first session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly.

The proposal elucidated by Premier Kim Il Sung envisages the country's complete unification by establishing a unified central government through free all-Korea elections on the basis of democratic principles, after taking a series of intermediary steps such as removal of tension through the conclusion of a peace agreement between North and South Korea and reduction of armed forces of the North and South on condition that all the foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea, realization of economic and cultural intercourse and cooperation between North and South Korea and enforcement of a Confederation of North and South Korea.

The major obstacle to the unification of Korea, the supreme task of all the Korean people, is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressive troops.

Pursuing their policy of turning South Korea into a colonial military base and invading the whole Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors leave no stone unturned to suppress any movement of the South Korean people for the peaceful unification of their fatherland. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are hampering South-North interchange and free travel and exchange of letters between South and North Korea.

Though we have the firm foundation of a powerful, self-supporting national economy in North Korea, this situation prevents us from saving the economic crisis of South Korea and relieving the people's living from dire straits and also from jointly and reasonably exploiting and utilizing the abundant natural resources in both parts of Korea.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are intensifying tension and menacing peace incessantly by bringing in various lethal weapons and staging military provocations almost every day, thus hampering the country's unification in every way.

Therefore, the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea is prerequisite to the unification of our country.

The question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people and it can and must be solved by the Korean people themselves. History knows no instance in which the independence and unification of a country was attained in spite of the occupation of its territory by foreign aggressive troops and interference from outside.

(2)

The proposal made by Premier Kim Il Sung is the most reasonable and realistic, as it envisages the realization of the country's unification through a series of intermediary steps under the condition in which all the foreign troops are withdrawn.

In realizing the country's independent, peaceful unification, it is of paramount importance to eliminate tension created between the South and North by making the U.S. troops pull out of South Korea, concluding a peace agreement between North and South Korea on refraining from attacking each other and by reducing the armed forces of both sides to 100,000 or less respectively.

If the numerical strength of the South Korean troops is reduced to 100,000, 80 per cent of this year's tax burden of the South Korean people will be lightened, which is equivalent to 24 times this year's South Korean public health outlay.

When the tension artificially created between the North and South is removed and an atmosphere of mutual trust created, we will be able to proceed next steps to realize economic and cultural intercourse and cooperation.

The only way to rehabilitate the ruined South Korean economy and save the people's living in dire straits lies in utilizing the firm foundation of self-supporting national economy built in the northern half of the Republic.

It is necessary to organize an economic committee composed of representatives of North and South Korea for the purpose of carrying out effectively the exchange between the North and South.

When the South-North intercourse is realized, the Confederation proposed by Premier Kim Il Sung must be enforced. The proposed Confederation is to be enforced by means of setting up a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Republic of Korea to solve jointly matters of common concern to the nation, while leaving the present socio-political systems in North and South Korea as they are and ensuring independent activities of the two governments.

There is no doubt that the enforcement of the Confederation will promote contact and mutual understanding between the North and South, strengthen the politico-economic ties and create an atmosphere of national amity, thereby bringing a very favourable phase for achieving the complete peaceful unification of the country.

After taking all these intermediary steps, a unified central government representing all strata of people in North and South Korea should be established through free all-Korea elections on democratic principles for the purpose of achieving the complete unification of the country.

(3)

The proposal for the country's independent unification elucidated by Premier Kim Il Sung is the most reasonable one representing the interests of the nation and fully based on the real situation. Moreover, this proposal will make a great contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace in the Far East and the world through realistic and reasonable solution of the Korean question.

This is why all the Korean people desiring the unification of their fatherland are struggling united like one for the realization of this proposal and the peace-loving people the world over are positively supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the Korean people.

We are sure that the entire patriotic people in North and South Korea will win final victory in their sacred cause of unifying their fatherland, as they always enjoy ever-growing support of the honest-minded people of the world.

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More Yearly Target-Hitters Emerge

Factories and enterprises, mines and collieries in all domains of the national economy of our country are continuously fulfilling or overfulfilling their yearly plan.

Premier Kim Il Sung's teachings at the first session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly—a programmatic guide to socialist construction and independent unification of the country—are arousing political and labour enthusiasm among our working people.

Studying Premier Kim Il Sung's teachings, workers, cooperative peasants and all other working people throughout the country are confident of the prospering future of the country and their happier life tomorrow.

Reports on fresh labour successes are coming in from the six heights where the final storm has been started.

As was reported in the previous issue, workers and technicians of the Daian Electric Appliances Factory fulfilled their yearly plan on October 24.

The Kangsun Steel Works has increased the daily steel output by more than 70 tons over the level before the SPA session, thus surpassing by far the daily production scheduled for next year.

In response to the Premier's teachings on drastically improving the people's living, fishery workers on the western coast overfulfilled their yearly plan by 38.9 per cent as of October 30, by turning out twice as much as they did in the corresponding period of last year.

After hoisting the flag of victory on the height of 5 million tons of grain for this year, the cooperative farms are going ahead with a plan to boost the output of rice to 300 million tons by 1964.

The Shinuiju Textile Mill, which holds an important place in producing 250 million meters of textiles this year, overfulfilled its plan for this year on November 7. Workers of the mill are aiming at producing 100,000 more meters of woolen cloths by the end of this year.

The Anjoo Silk Textile Mill attained its yearly production traget on November 1. The yearly commitment for silk fabrics was carried out 143 per cent. The plan for this year was also fulfilled at the Kaesung Clothing Factory on November 3.

Workers of the Yoon Byung Kwon Chullima Youth Work Shop of the Western District Public Building Construction Trust in Pyongyang carried out their yearly assignments.

Reports of the pre-schedule fulfillment of the yearly plan are coming in also from the pits in various parts of our country.

The workers of the Chungsan Colliery, South Pyungan Province, carried their yearly plan out to fulfillment on October 20, doubling the output as against the result of last year.

Workers of the Haesan Colliery, Ryanggang Province, attained its yearly production plan of anthracite on November 7. They raised the daily average production of anthracite to 108 per cent in these two months. Workers of the Sinchang area colliery combine overfulfilled their yearly production plan, set 32 per cent higher than last year, by 1.8 per cent as of November 7.

On October 31, the Sinchang area colliery combine workers completed work on a 25,000 meters electric car pit connecting Songnam with Deukjang.

With this, a 10-km circular pit has been built in this area.

Labour successes are now expanding in all domains of the national economy.

5-Point Demand of Fidel Castro Should Be Realized!

—GFTUK Chairman Kim Wal Ryong Declares—

The working people of North Korea, firmly standing by the Cuban people, are daily holding public meetings, vehemently denouncing the wanton aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba and are voicing strong support for the struggle of the heroic Cuban people.

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Hong Soon Kwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League; and Kim Ok Soon, First Vice-Chairman of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, issued statements on the Cuban situation on November 9, 10, 11, respectively.

Vehemently denouncing the piratical aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba, Kim Wal Ryong stressed as follows in his statement:

"Today's grave threat to the security and sovereignty of the Cuban Republic and tension brewed thereby all over the Caribbean area have been caused entirely by the aggressive and piratical acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Cuban Revolution. We strongly protest and denounce with burning indignation these aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists, which pose a threat to world peace and the security of the Cuban people.

"As Cuban Premier Fidel Castro announced on October 28 to hold in check these aggressive ventures of the U.S. imperialists, the United States should withdraw its economic and commercial blockade against the Cuban Republic. All sorts of machinations against Cuba, which are being hatched in the United States and in its satellite countries should be immediately stopped. Attacks on Cuba and violations of Cuba's territorial air space and territorial waters should be discontinued. And U.S. military base at Guantanamo should be removed and be returned to Cuba.

"The working class of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the 5-point demand made by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and encourage the heroic Cuban people in their struggle to carry out the demand.

The working class and working people of Cuba are our precious comrades-in-arms in the struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and are the closest comrades in the common work of socialist construction.

The working class and working people of Korea, opposing to the last the common enemy, U.S. imperialists, under any circumstances, will always stand by the Cuban people fighting for national independence and freedom.

Chilean-Korean Friendship Cultural Society Delegation In Pyongyang

A delegation of the Chilean-Korean Friendship Cultural Society arrived in Pyonyang on November 1 by air at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

A friendship gathering welcoming the delegation was held on Nov. 12 in Pyonygang.

The delegation was received by Premier Kim Il Sung the next day afternoon, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

N. Korean Machine Industry in Rapid Growth

When Korea was liberated from the yoke of Japanese occupationists 17 years ago, there were in North Korea only 280 outmoded belt lathes as machine tools.

However, at present 17 years later, North Korea has reached the level of the advanced countries in the number of machine tools per capita.

17 years ago, North Korea had no machine factory to speak of, except accessory factories and repair factories. But now over 300 machine plants are serving the socialist industrialization of the country.

North Korea used foreign goods even in bolts and nuts before Liberation. But in 1960 the proportion of self-supply of machinery and equipment reached 90.6 per cent.

Now, our country exports machine tools, electric motors and other machines and installations.

Today the machine-building industry of North Korea produces on its own designing and with its own technique and raw matreials various machines and installations ranging from installations for the vinalon factory with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons, furnace with an yearly capacity of 300,000 tons and a large number of hydraulic and thermal generating installations to machine tools, lorries, tractors, bulldozers, excavators as well as up-to-date automation machines and implements and electronic implements. And it meets the requirements of the socialist construction in the country.

Such epochal change brought about in the past 17 years goes to prove vividly the correctness of the economic policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the inexhaustible might of creativeness of the Korean working class.

Since Liberation the Korean Workers' Party has paid deep attention to preferentially building powerful heavy industry with machine-building industry as the backbone for eliminating the colonial lopsidedness in industry and rapidly developing the national economy.

Even in the midst of the fierce war against the U.S. imperialists' invasion, the Party actively pushed ahead with work for laying the foundation of machine-building industry, anticipating the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy.

In this way, the construction of the Hichun Machine Tool Plant, the mother factory of machine-building industry, started in our country when the war was still raging.

And more than 20 modern machine plants including the Ryongsung, Bookjoong and Rakwon machine plants had been restored or newly built and set in motion by the end of 1953, the year of the armistice.

The post-war 3 year national economy plan(1954-1956) witnessed the new erection of the Dukchun Automobile Factory, Koosung Mining Machine Factory and the Kiyang Tractor Factory, the first heavy and precision machine factories in our country, and the 5 year plan(1957-1961), the construction of the Koosung Machine Tool Plant, Pyongyang Precision Machine Factory and the Woonsan Instrument Factory as well as the reinforcement and expansion of the existing factories into up-to-date, large-scale ones.

Workers of the Hesan Construction Trust assemblying installations of the wet end of the paper-making system

Thanks to the steady reinforcement of the technical equipment at machine plants, the production of up-to-date machines and installations has gone over to an advanced conveyer system or serial system.

Meanwhile, provincial combined machine plants and many local machine factories have made their appearance on the basis of local creative efforts and reserves.

Now they put out annually more than 100 kinds of new modern machines.

The total output of the machine industry of our country last year went up 120 times that in 1946, the year right after Liberation, and 22 times that in 1949, the year before the war. This year it will again shoot up by more than 40 per cent as against last year.

Our machine industry is continuing a historical advance toward a higher stage of going over from the production of individual machines and equipment to that of whole sets of machines for modern factories.

Our machine-building industry has further been ramified and fortified, turning out machines for transport industry, electric industry, metallurgical industry, mining industry, ship-building industry, light industry, chemical industry and so on.

As a result, the share of our machine-building and metal working industry in the gross industrial output value grew from 1.6 per cent in the pre-Liberation year 1944 to 17.3 per cent in 1956 and to 22.7 per cent in 1961.

In the coming 5 years toward the end of the 7-Year Plan, the machine-building industry of North Korea will make another big stride forward.

In the planned period (1961—1967) the output of machine-building and metal-working industries will swell 3.3 times. Heavy and precision machine industry will be expanded and replenished all the more and a new industry turning out automation, electronic and measuring instruments will be set up.

The volume of major output of our machine-building industry in 1967 will attain the following level: 7,500 machine tools, generaters with a gross capacity of 486,000 kva, electric motors with a total capacity of 1873,000 kw, 17,100 tractors (in terms of 15h.p.), 10,000 lorries, engine boats with a total displacement of 139,000 tons, 2,000 freight cars and 3,000 excavators.

"Draft Constitution"—Wily Document for Putting Legal Garb on Fascist Terror Rule

In this "draft constitution" the fascist elements struck out all the elementary civil rights such as the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and strike and provided a subterfuge for mercilessly oppressing and slaughtering the people.

Ridiculously enough, they are seeking to hoodwink the people by letting loose a spate of meaningless words in the provisions under "the rights and obligations of the people," such as "to ensure the basic rights of the people to the maximum" and "all people have the right to live as human beings." But they should not expect the people to swallow this. As the South Korean people have bitterly experienced, such rights can not be exercised in South Korea, where the U.S. imperialist colonial rule is holding sway and where the military fascist domination exists, no matter how many times they are reiterated in the "constitution."

Worse still, even such nominal rights are completely obliterated by provisions for oppression, restrictions and reservations.

All the reformist parties are banned, to say nothing of political parties representing the working masses, and only two or three conservative parties are to survive. And yet the fascist elements framed up the "law on political parties" so as to disband even these conservative parties when they go against their liking, stipulating that in case they contravene the "basic order" they shall be dissolved at the judgement of the supreme court.

In an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people the military fascists brazen-facedly raved that the "draft constitution" puts "great stress" on "personal liberty" to the inhabitants.

However, "personal liberty" on which they put "stress" in the "draft constitution" is all bosh. The "draft constitution" stipulates the effectiveness of all the fascist suppressive laws they have already worked out for arresting, imprisoning and slaughtering the people at random.

— Che Jun —

What a barbarous insult to human right!

The heinous plot of the military elements to prolong their fascist terror dictatorship is brought to full light in the clause "ruling machinery" in which they hold in iron grip all the power and exercise the despotic power. According to the clause "president," he, holding all the administrative, legislative and judicial powers, wields unbridled power, like Pak Chung Hi, boss of military rogues. The "president" appoints all major officials ranging from "prime minister and members of the state council and ministers," to "prosecutor general," "rectors of universities" and "managers" of the government-run enterprises. At the same time, he is authorised to issue, as required, such "decrees" as "emergency decree" and "president's decree," proclaim martial law and appoint the "president of the supreme court," "judges" and other judicial officials. In a word, he monopolises all the power of the puppet rule.

"Parliament" is a nominal one. It is nothing but a scarecrow which will be pushed aside like an old shoe at any time under the despotic power of the "president" who is authorised to exercise even "legislative power."

Thus, the "draft constitution" does not even have such decep-tive clauses as "representative system" and "separation of three powers" which were adopted, though nominally, in the past by the Syngman Rhee clique and the Chang Myun outfit.

The "economic clause" of the "draft constitution" which defines the "necessary control over economy," along with the so-called "principle of free economy" for exploiters, reveals the intention of the fascist ruffians to put all the South Korean economy and resources at the disposal of the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists and grind down the people as they are now doing.

In the "additional rules" of the "draft constitution," the fascist rogues stated that the already-appointed personnel of the government-run enterprises will perform their "duty" in the future, too, and that such "laws" as the "law on purification of political activities," and the "law on disposing illegally hoarded money" will not be abolished.

This proceeds from the base trick of the fascist ruffians to hold on to power by preparing a foothold with their followers whom they have already planted and by removing the former political forces and all other opponents.

All this throws a revealing light on how frantically the military fascists are trying to maintain their terror rule under the manipulation and aegis of the U.S. imperialists by changing the signboard of the "military regime" for that of "civilian regime."

Woman Run Over By U.S. Missionary's Car

TAEJUN, Nov. 3—A car driven by an American missionary, named Charles Disdoga (transliterated from Korean), recently ran over a 49-year Korean woman, Li Kap Bun, to death on a "sidewalk" in Taejun City, according to a report of the South Korean paper Chungdo Ilbo.

Kim Jong Pil Hell-Bent on Traitorous Acts

The "South Korea-Japan Talks" now under way between the South Korean military junta and the Japanese Government to normalize diplomatic relations between the two countries have entered its final stage. This is clearly proved by the following facts: During his four-day stay in Tokyo en route to Seoul back from Washington, Kim Jong Pil, director of the "ROK Central Intelligence Agency," held a series of meetings with Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira and a number of leaders of the ruling Japan Liberal-Democratic Party; the Japan Liberal-Democratic Vice-President Banboku Ohno accepted Kim's invitation to visit Seoul at the earliest date; and a Japanese Government delegation returned here after its recent inspection tour of South Korea.

On Nov. 11, on his way home from the United States, Kim Jong Pil, stopped over again in Japan, after his 13-day stay in the United States, where he had been summoned by the White House to receive orders on pushing the current "normalization talks," directly from the U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other U.S. leaders.

On Nov. 13, Kim conferred for three and half hours on various issues with Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira.

Although the details of their conference were kept in complete secrecy, it is undoubtedly clear that Kim and Ohira had an extensive discussion not only on the amount of the "ROK's" property claims against Japan, but also on related problems such as the term of payment and methods of combining grants with loan.

According to reports here, regarding the amount of grants and loan, Kim demanded a total of 500 million to 600 million dollars and requested that at least half of the amount be in the form of grants. Ohira is said to have offered 200 million dollars in grants and some 250 million dollars in loans.

Further, Kim reportedly promised to submit the "ROK" draft of a fishery agreement to Ohira shortly at the strong request of the Japanese side,—an agreement which will permit Japan to advance deep into coastal waters of South Korea.

At his meeting with Banboku Ohno, notorious advocate of a "United States of Japan," with South Korea and Taiwan reduced to the status of a province of Japan, Kim did not hesitate to express "gratitude" to him for his acceptance of an invitation to visit Seoul.

On Nov. 13, a 7-member Japanese Government delegation returned here from Seoul, where it had been dispatched to confer with the South Korean authorities on the question of drafting an agreement on restoring diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan.

These recent developments remind us of the very situation with which the Korean people were confronted 60 years ago, when the traitorous Li Wan Yong clique invited Hirobumi Ito and other Japanese aggressors to Korea, in order to bargain with them on surrendering their country to Japan.

Predatory Nature Of U.S. "Aid" To S. Korea

Finance and Banking

The U.S. imperialists' control over the South Korean finance and banking holds the top place in their ruling system in South Korea.

The control of the U.S. imperialists over this domain is exercised through the "counterpart fund" (sales of "aid goods") and a number of organs dominating finance and banking.

Let's get to the root of the matter.

The "counterpart fund" represents 51 per cent of the total budgetary revenue of the South Korean puppet government for 1961. On this basis the U.S. imperialists have been holding the financial reins over South Korea. This authority is firmly backed by a number of unequal "treaties" and "agreements" signed between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet regime.

On the strength of the "Agreement of the ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Commission on Economic Reconstruction and Financial Stabilisation" (signed in Dec. 1953) the U.S. imperialists have worked out every year since 1957 the "financial stabilisation plan" and "annual comprehensive financial supply plan" based on it, thereby setting the annual limit of currency and ways of the disbursement of funds. These plans have been the orientation of the financial and banking policy of the South Korean "government."

More, under the "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" signed on February 8, 1961, they receive from the South Korean puppet government all data on the compilation of the budget information. The "United States Operation Mission" has the "power of prior and post decision" with which it can revise at any time the budget of the South Korean puppet regime, either before it is submitted to the "national assembly" or after it is adopted as a law.

The U.S. imperialists exercise direct control over the military outlay, taxation, investment, loaning and all other financial functions of the South Korean "government."

The U.S. imperialists have systematically enhanced the proportion of the military spending in the budget. Between 1949 and 1961 the U.S. imperialists increased the military expenditure in the budget of the South Korean "government" by 600 times.

In the same period, they lifted the tax levy on the South Korean people by 1,800 times.

Still unsatisfied, they posted an American "advisory group" in the Finance Ministry of the puppet government to shape the tax policy in the direction of intensifying the plunder of the people.

The U.S. imperialists disburse part of the "counterpart fund" in the name of "economic rehabilitation fund" and "loan for civilians" to tighten their grip on the financial "plan" of the South Korean government.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists make the South Korean "government" get their approval in setting the scale of wages for the public servants and workers of "government-run" utility fees, market prices, railway charges and even tobacco prices.

The so-called "Financial Currency Committee" which is said to implement the financial policy of the South Korean puppet government is, in fact, a machine for carrying out the financial policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists posted their advisors in the "Bank of Korea," the South Korean "Treasury Bank," and through them they work out and examine the South Korean financial system and main banking regulations of the "government."

In banking also they lay stress on the military domain, enforcing the "retrenchment policy" for extremely restricting the loan to the private enterprises.

The "retrenchment policy" creates an acute shortage of funds in the South Korean economic circles and thereby sends the medium and small enterprises down the road to ruin and further strengthens such exploitation system as the "rationalisation on enterprise management."

On the other hand, the U.S imperialists step up the subjugation and militarisation of the South Korean economy by issuing, under the special "regulations on handling funds for buying aid materials," "privileged loan" to the comprador capitalists of South Korea who buy American surplus goods and the munitions and to manufacturers who supply war materials to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The control of the U.S. imperialists over finance has reached all the banking organs of South Korea. But it is the "Industrial Bank" and the "Agricultural Association" (former "Peasants Bank") that their domination is felt most strongly.

The U.S. imperialists concentrate in these banks the money coming from the "counterpart fund" and, through them, they subjugate most important production domains.

As seen above, the so-called "aid" of the U.S. imperialists to South Korea is an aggressive tool for controlling the South Korean finance and banking, thus mobilising all the wealth of South Korea for their aggressive purposes, intensifying the plunders of the people and fostering the pro-American comprador capitalists and landlords.

WITH THE LOVE OF A REAL FATHER (2)

By Choi Yung Ok

"It's no good to crush down the backstay of the shoes or drag your feet. But it is quite all right to wear the shoes out playing games and dancing."

Then he put hosts of other questions. How many pencils we needed in a month, whether the lead of the pencils broke easily, if our textbooks were adequately supplied, whether stores had enough notebooks, if the rubber erased well and so on.

He also asked what art circles we belonged to, which film we liked most and what we wanted to become when we grew up. After that he started to ask about our home life.

It was my turn.

"What is your father doing? Is he working at a factory or in an office?

"..." I could not answer immediately.

The Marshal looked straight into my face. The broad smile suddenly vanished from his face. Narrowing his eyes, he asked in a low voice:

"Why, haven't you a father?"

"No..."

"What about your mother?"

She is dead, too."

"Your mother, too?!... What is your name? I see, Choi Yung Ok..."

Tightly gripping my hand, the Marshal continued:

"Yung Ok, when and how did your father and mother die?"

I told him everything, staring down at the Marshal's big, warm hands caressing my hands.

Usually I did not talk, even when asked, about my parents' death, because it made me think more about my father and mother afterwards. But I said everything, because the Marshal asked me.

My father was killed in an air raid by the Yankees during the war while he was at night work in a rubber factory. After that, mother took care of us, working in a foodstuff processing factory. But she also died in May 1959, leaving us four daughters orphans.

Hearing out my story, the Marshal asked me further:

"My dear Yung Ok, how have you managed to get along in the past one year since your mother's death? With whom are you living now?"

"We are living by ourselves. My elder sister, who is two years older than I, does the cooking and washing. I do it when she comes home late from school. My younger sister Yung Sil is now eleven years old and she can cook, too."

The Marshal drew me closer to him and asked:

"All by yourselves... Have you no relatives either?"

"No... So the factory where my mother had been working sent us an auntie. She used to live with us for some time. But later she went to Wonsan to join her husband who was dispatched there after he had been discharged from the army.

When she left, she took Yung Hi, our youngest sister, with her. So now we three sisters are living together."

I also told him about the warm care of the Party and the state which provided us with a flat and monthly allowances, about grandmas and aunties in the neighbourhood who peeped into our kitchen on cold or windy days to see about the fire, about the uncles and aunties of the factory where my mother used to work, who came to see us with beancurd and other sidedish materials.

"Anyhow, that's something for you three turtle-doves to do your own cooking, washing and cleaning. So you are keeping the house by yourselves while studying...That's really plucky..."

The Marshal's voice seemed to become a bit hoarse as he spoke falteringly, patting my hand. After a silence, the Marshal took out his memo book and fountain pen, and asked me in a low voice:

"What's the number of your flat, Yung Ok?"

He wrote down in his memo book what I answered: "Room No. 330, 3rd floor, 2nd residential unit, Joongsung dong, Central District." Then, below it, he put down in big letters the names of us sisters.

Closing the memo book, he asked me all of a sudden:

"Yung Ok, have you been to the zoo? So you have been there. Then you must have seen the tiger, lion and elephant, too."

I told him I saw monkeys swinging, a bear walking on its hind legs asking for biscuits and the squirrel turning a wheel. At that moment, the uncle who was standing next to us took one more picture.

The Marshal asked again amusedly:

"And what else?"

An innocent girl of thirteen, I went on telling him about the animals that I had seen for the first time at the zoo, aping them with various gestures. Now, two years later, I can guess vaguely why the Marshal brought up the topic of the zoo and attentively watched and kindly smiled at me answering his questions, mimicking the animals. I think the Marshal did so to cheer me up after I talked about my father and mother. Perhaps, I will understand better when I grow up.

The Marshal asked us if we were reading Sonyun Shinmoon (Young Pioneers' News) and turned our talk to the problem of South Korea.

"What's going on in South Korea?"

We vied with each other in telling him that Syngman Rhee had been kicked out, but as the Yankees were still hanging on there, the fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters there were still having a hard time just as before, and that a large number of children were left out of school just as under Syngman Rhee and were living in rags and hunger like beggars, shining shoes and selling cigarettes.

"Right, right to the point. So you read the newspaper well, too."

Then the Marshal continued with a pensive look.

"How pitiable the South Korean children are. Once the Yankees are driven out, our country will be unified and then the children there will be carrying school bags, instead of shoeboxes, cigarette boxes and tin cans, and, like you here, will be given new clothes in every spring and autumn.....They also should be enabled to study and play as they like. Shouldn't they? Bearing this in mind, you must study hard. For you, study is the most important thing..."

Taking my hand, the Marshal specially urged me.

"You must study well, Yung Ok... You must study hard and become a fine person."

I pledged to the Marshal to become an honour student and model young pioneer.

Rising up from the bench, he embraced each one of us and said with a smile:

"Now you may go. It's a nice spring day. Go play."

"Good-bye Marshal!"

I gave him the Young Pioneers' salute. But even after that I was reluctant to leave the Marshal.

Each time we turned back, the Marshal nodded and waved his hand.

We left the Marshal's home by car. As the car rolled along the street I felt as if all the passers-by were looking at me. It seemed to me that they were staring at me enviously because I had just met the Marshal and won his love. I felt as if I were soaring into the sky.

(To be continued)

"Let's Meet To Form A United Team"

An Article Contributed by Shin Keum Dan

Chokuk Tongil (Unified Fatherland), a leading paper in North Korea, carried on Oct. 31 an article, titled "Let's Meet To Form A United Team."

Appearing in its No. 88 issue, this article was contributed by Shin Keum Dan, world-famous woman champion and merited athlete of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The article reads in part as follows:

Whenever I found myself the first to reach the goal, ahead of foreign champions, in the international field-and-track events in which I had had the honour of taking part so far, I was overwhelmed with strong joy. But the next moment, this feeling changed into quite an opposite feeling, loneliness, which, in spite of stormy applause by the spectators and their admirable eyes centered on me, I could not suppress. This feeling of loneliness grew rapidly and drown the whole of my existence into it.

This feeling, I am sure, issued from my regret that, in the arenas of those international events, I had not participated as a member of a united team of both South and North Korea, but as a champion representing only the northern part of our country.

I am sure that such regrets were not only my own, or those of the North Korean athletes, but also were shared by all who were concerned most deeply about forming a united team of South and North Korea.

Therefore, it is quite natural that the DPRK Olympic Committee, according to the decision made at the 59th general assembly of the International Olympic Committee, is making all-out efforts to solve the question of forming a South and North Korean united team as soon as possible.

To attain this purpose, the DPRK Olympic Committee cabled to its South Korean counterpart a proposal to hold talks at Panmunjom, Pyongyang, or Seoul, as early as possible, by the end of November of this year at the latest.

This proposal, however, still remains unanswered.

Today, in spite of linguistic barriers and different customs, the peoples of the world can enjoy the opportunities of deepening understanding and friendship among themselves through international sports events.

Then, what are the reasons and

Shin Keum Dan

obstacles that prevent us Koreans from meeting each other to discuss problems of common interest and ways and means of mutual cooperation?

We know that the proposal, made by Hong Myung Hi, President of the DPRK Olympic Committee, to the Olympic Committee of South Korea, for a meeting between representatives of both sides, is gaining daily support from broad sectors of the South Korean people, let alone South Korean athletes.

The forming of a united South and North Korean team is, therefore, a question demanding urgent solution, on which depends whether or not Korea can participate in the 18th Olympic Games as one Korea, and not as two Koreas.

Now it is high time that representatives of the South and North Korean Olympic Committees sat at a round-table conference to have frank exchange of views with regard to many concrete questions pending between the two sides, so as to reach an agreement on forming a "united team."

I think the success or failure in forming a united team is inseparably related to the future of the struggle, which the South Korean popular masses, including the athletes of the country, are waging against U.S. machinations to prevent a united team from being formed, and depends to a large extent on the efforts of the South Korean authorities concerned for bringing this question to an early successful solution.

If we, athletes of South and North Korea, combine our efforts, I am convinced, there can be no force powerful enough to frustrate this common desire of ours to form a united team.

I do not doubt the day will surely come when we will enter the international arena of the 1964 Olympic Games, as a united team of South and North Korea, after defeating all sorts of machinations by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

Nat'l Conference of Physical Education Enthusiasts Held

An Appeal to S. Korean Athletes Adopted

A National Conference of Physical Education Enthusiasts was held in Pyongyang on Nov. 1 and 2, producing many positive results.

Participating in the two-day conference were about 1,200 members of physical education committees, of provincial, city and county levels, throughout the country(North Korea).

Also attending the meeting were Kim Chang Man, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the DPRK Cabinet; Hong Myung Hi, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee and other Party and Government leaders.

At the meeting, Kim Ki Soo, Chairman of the National Physical Education Committee, made a report, which was followed by animated discussion among the participants.

Referring to the results achieved during recent years, they laid special emphasis upon the fact that these results were due to the correct policy followed and wise guidance given by the Korean Workers' Party to promote the popularization of physical education.

The conference decided that, in order to win victory in the international sports meetings, physical training techniques in all events should be developed as rapidly as possible and raised to the highest levels in the world, and that the all-round system of training and techniques suitable to the physical characteristics of Korean athletes be established according to respective events.

Further, attaching special importance to the question of forming a united team of South and North Korean athletes to participate in the Tokyo Olympics (scheduled for 1964), the participants strongly demanded that representatives of both the South and North Korean Olympic Committees hold a conference as soon as possible, so that this question might be solved successfully.

The meeting adopted a letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung.

It also adopted a resolution, and an appeal addressed to the South Korean athletic authorities and to all the sportsmen of the country.

Writing in the appeal, the participants called on their brethren in South Korea to unite their efforts to smash U.S. machinations continuously preventing the united development of Korean physical culture, and to solve the question of "a united team" to participate in the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games, which will be a favourable opportunity for the Korean people to display their might as a single nation.

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